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CPW Report No. 72 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Apr. 27 - May 3, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking in numeral code (May 2) quoted Soviet trade union delegation chief Roschin as saying that a prime object of Soviet trade unions was to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the working people of China and the USSR, which would be a reliable assurance against the menace of new aggression and an "unshakable bastion of peace in the Far East and the world."

Peking announced in numeral code (May 3) that 663 cadres affiliated with the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association--including Uighurs, Tatars, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Mohammedans--were organizing a Tihua propaganda network "to promote patriotism and internationalism, and push various drives."

Peking said in numeral code (May 1) that the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions sent a May Day message to the China Federation of Labor calling for "consolidation and development of the great friendship between the USSR and China." Nanking reported (May 3) that the Soviet Komsomol sent a Youth Day greeting to the China Youth Corps.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking (Apr. 27) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO as saying that China could benefit from Soviet experiences "to avoid blind action and mistakes," and urging that cadres implement the Party directive to study Soviet documents, including the History of the Bolshevik Party. The editorial asserted that Mao had called upon the cadres time and again to learn from the USSR.

Peking asserted in numeral code (Apr. 28) that "Ankang," Penchi, Huatung, Shichingshan, and Taiyuan steel workers had increased production by adopting Soviet smelting methods; Tientsin machine shop workers had improved efficiency by use of Soviet fast-cutting methods; Northeast industry had adopted the Soviet method of charting production; and, railway and construction units had improved operations through Soviet techniques. Hangshan Colliery, Shantung, miners, by using Soviet techniques, were getting out 90 percent of the coal compared to the former 30 percent, and had improved power generation by applying Soviet methods for burning low-grade coal.

According to Peking in numeral code (Apr. 30) a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial called for the modernization of China's industry "by training large numbers of construction personnel in progressive Soviet theories and science." Peking in numeral code (May 2) quoted Lin Po-chu as urging the Seventh Trade Union Congress to "educate the nation's workers to emulate Soviet experiences."

Peking said in numeral code (May 2) that a Geology Ministry team, through Soviet methods, had perfected a mud paste used in drilling, and constructed machines to make the paste. Peking added (May 3) that by adopting the Soviet fine-grinding methods, the workers of Northeast paper mill no. 1 saved a third of the installation expenses and reduced power consumption 40 percent. Mukden stated (May 2) that a Harbin worker improved his work by adopting Soviet lathe-operation methods.

Peking in numeral code (May 2) quoted Soviet trade union delegation leader Roschin as saying that the USSR looked upon Chinese construction progress as a "victory of the Socialist camp for peace and democracy." Soviet workers, he said now enjoyed hospitals, schools, vacations, insurance, and other advantages.

3. (1c) DEPENDENCE ON THE USSR: Peking in numeral code (Apr. 30) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO as saying that China's economy was being steadily restored through the efforts of Chinese workers and the unselfish aid of the USSR, and pointing out that "Soviet aid henceforth will be even more important in our national construction." The paper quoted Malenkov as saying that the USSR would "continue political and economic cooperation" with China, and Mao as declaring that China had no fear of imperialist aggression because of the "growing strength of the USSR and her greatness today."

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Peking asserted in numeral code (Apr. 27) that workers operating the Soviet-installed automatic furnace no. 8 at "Ankang" found that they were handicapped because of their "low cultural level and lack of technical knowledge," and now were studying Soviet culture.

4. (2b) WAR DEMANDS: Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 27) that 2,000 persons were working night and day to expand Tangku harbor and storage facilities, and added (May 2) that Shanghai workers were using the best meats available to prepare canned pork for the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. According to Peking in numeral code (May 2) Chen Shu-tung urged the Seventh Trade Union Congress to strengthen the Resist America-Aid Korea drive to "support the camp of peace and democracy under the leadership of the USSR."

5. (2c) TRADE PROBLEMS: Peking asserted in numeral code (Apr. 30) that Canton industries, producing 320 items which were formerly imported, had reduced the cost of a toothbrush 15 to 20 percent by using domestic materials. Peking announced (Apr. 30) that a Sino-German trade agreement had been signed, and added (May 1) that Mongolian trade delegation members had been greeted in Peking by high officials.

6. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Peking in numeral code (Apr. 30) said that the JEN MIN JIH PAO had charged cadres with mismanaging State concerns by tying up capital; ignoring people's needs in the stocking of goods; failing to promote sale of local products; and, tolerating exorbitant operating expenses. Peking said in numeral code (May 1) that the Youth Corps' May Day message urged workers "to report to work on time, abide by work rules, and avoid accidents."

Hangchow reported (Apr. 30) that a Chekiang Communist Party meeting on cadre relations with the people urged acceleration of the antibureaucracy drive and a study of Soviet experiences. Sian (Apr. 30) quoted Northwest Chairman Ma Ming-fang as accusing cadres of stressing quantity rather than quality; failing to study and work at their jobs; being unable to differentiate between important and unimportant tasks; issuing too many meaningless directives; and, failing to act upon people's letters. One particular office issued 2,000 meaningless directives in the course of a year, while only 60 percent of the people's letters had been processed.

7. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 29) that Tientsin had installed water filters to handle 100,000 tons of water daily, thus solving local water problems. Peking said (Apr. 30) that the Changchun office of the Academy of Science had completed plans to have 47 percent of its personnel do research on new industries, with 10 percent to work on the utilization of natural resources, and 38 percent to study current production problems. Only four percent would do long-term research.

Peking stated in numeral code (Apr. 30) that in a period of three months transport companies had mobilized 1,200 private motor vehicles and 54,800 horse carts to promote basic construction. Anshan was completing two steel mills and Liaotung a silk mill; machine shops had been started in Mukden, Dairen, Fushun, Kirin, and Tsitsihar; and, Penchi, Chihsi, and Fushun had developed open-pit coal mines.

Peking said in numeral code (May 2) that roadbed construction on the difficult Mienyang-Luehyang sector of the Chengtu-Tienshui Railway was progressing, while tracks were being laid between Chengtu and Mienyang.

8. (3a) STRENGTHENING PROPAGANDA: Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 28) that the Hupeh Party Committee would start operating the Hupeh People's Broadcasting Station as of May 1 "to educate the masses and cadres, and supervise and guide broadcasting." The station would relay major Peking programs, and broadcast Government decrees, Resist America-Aid Korea propaganda, and ideological talks.

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Sian stated (Apr. 28) that the number of local industrial workers had doubled since 1950, while trade union membership increased 300 percent. Through the Marriage Law implementation campaign, which has ended in Shensi, Kansu, and Ninghsia, erroneous thinking had been corrected. The Marriage Law no longer was being referred to as a "divorce law" that "allowed the Government to interfere in family affairs."

9. (3e) FARM DIFFICULTIES: Peking announced in numeral code (May 2) that District Offices were ordered to check the "aimless movement" of peasants to Chungking. Officers had been sent from Chiangching Hsien to return any local inhabitants found in the city.

Peking said in numeral code (May 3) that the Agriculture Ministry had issued an emergency directive alerting Anhwei and Shantung against locust plagues, and instructing cadres to organize peasant combat groups to cope with the situation.

10. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking (Apr. 28) broadcast a speech on the humiliation of the Japanese under the terms of the San Francisco treaty, and added (Apr. 30) that Japanese labor delegates were not permitted to attend the Peking Labor Congress. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 29) quoted a TASS report that the Shah of Iran and the American Ambassador recently stirred up riots in Teheran.

Peking in numeral code (Apr. 30) accused Secretary Dulles of calling for: greater militarization in Europe and Asia; better relations with the "bandit Chiang regime"; military aid "to exterminate the Viet Minh"; a conspiracy with Britain and France to tighten the embargo on China; and, formation of an aggressive bloc that would include Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Indochina, and Malaya.

11. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 27) that a delegation of 62 Tibetan youths had been received enthusiastically in Chungking, and added (Apr. 28) that the Government had cared for 154 Yao tribesmen recently returned to Kwangsi from French-occupied Vietnam. Peking stated in numeral code (Apr. 30) that Moslem leaders met in Peking to form an organization for the development of culture and education among Moslems, and assist the Government in promoting patriotism and ideological education.

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## SUMMARY

Though stressing as usual Sino-Soviet friendship and solidarity, Soviet representative Roschin, keynoting Peking's Seventh Trade Union Congress, makes clear that the dominant purpose of trade unions is to promote the objectives of International Communism, and that successes registered in China are also victories for the USSR. China's industrialization demands that many Chinese be taught not only Soviet techniques, but also Soviet ideology, with the History of the Bolshevik Party required reading. This indicates the Soviet Party's place in the direction of China's affairs. Attention is given to Malenkov's promise that Russian policy will not change; to Peking newspaper claims that Russian influence is bound to expand; and, to Mao's faith in the "growing strength of the USSR" as the basis for security.

War demands dictate that the best meats go to feed the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea, despite widespread famine, while Canton is forced to produce 320 items which were formerly imported. China's Academy of Science discloses that its over-all plan contemplates only 4 percent of its personnel engaged in scientific research, with the remainder promoting basic construction to raise the war potential rather than attempting to improve the Chinese living standard. Russian advisers, utilizing low-grade coal, induce miners to extract coal formerly discarded, illustrating the extent of Soviet exploitation. References to the current Resist America-Aid Korea drive include the admission that the movement serves the entire Communist camp, "under the leadership of the USSR."

Problems still impeding Russification include the peasant movement to the city, countered in some sections by local enforcement officers who arrest peasants and force them to return. The Hupeh Party Committee frankly admits that its purpose in taking over broadcasting facilities is to "supervise" broadcasts and "educate" the people and cadres. Party leaders still have trouble persuading cadres to fully utilize "people's letters," the special informers' reports, while workers at the Russian-controlled "Ankang" steel mill are found to be "low in culture."

Disclosure that large numbers of tribesmen have crossed from Vietnam into Kwangsi is a further indication of instability along the Vietnam border.

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